

LV.—Description of a new Deep-sea Gadid Fish from South Africa. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

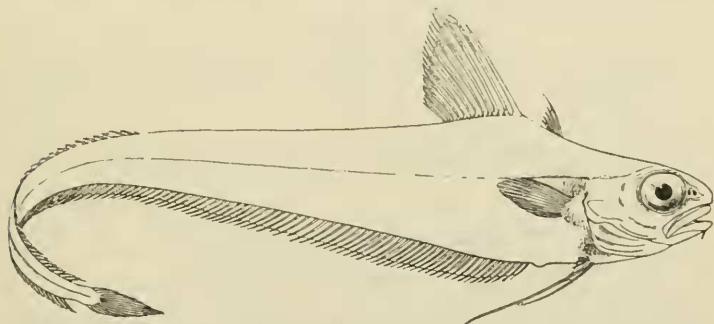
TRIPTEROPHYCIS, gen. nov.

Body elongate, compressed, much attenuate posteriorly, with very short præanal region, covered with small smooth scales. Head short; eye large; nostrils close together, close to the eye; mouth moderate, jaws with a single series of small, closely set, truncate, compressed teeth; palate toothless; a mental barbel. Seven branchiostegal rays. Three dorsal fins, the first very small and on the nape, the second short and deep, behind the vertical of the vent, the third elongate and low, widely separated from the second and nearly reaching the caudal. A single anal fin, measuring more than three fourths the total length. Caudal fin small, but distinct from dorsal and anal. Ventrals reduced, with narrow base, composed of five rays, the two outer of which are prolonged and filamentous.

This new genus occupies an isolated position in the Phycine group of the Gadidæ, being the only one to combine a tripartite dorsal fin with a single anal.

*Tripterophycis Gilchristi.*

Depth of body slightly greater than length of head, six times in total length. Head once and a half as long as broad, covered with scales above and on the sides, the scales largest on the interocular region and occiput; snout rounded,



*Tripterophycis Gilchristi.*

scarcely projecting beyond the mouth, shorter than the eye, the diameter of which is  $\frac{1}{3}$  the length of the head and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  the interocular width; maxillary extending to below centre of eye;

mental barbel  $\frac{1}{4}$  the diameter of the eye. Gill-rakers long and slender, 11 on lower part of anterior arch. First dorsal with five feeble simple rays, the first the longest and measuring  $\frac{1}{3}$  the length of the head. Second dorsal much more developed than and narrowly separated from the first, with 12 rays, all branched except the first; second and third longest, as long as the head. Third dorsal with 38 short feeble rays, its base shorter than its distance from the second dorsal. Anal originating a little in advance of the second dorsal, composed of 103 subequal rays, which measure about  $\frac{1}{3}$  the length of the head. Pectoral rather high up the side, with 15 rays, about  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of the head. Longest ventral ray  $1\frac{1}{4}$  the length of the head. Caudal fin obtusely pointed, half the length of the head. 140 scales in a longitudinal series, 17 between the origin of the second dorsal fin and the lateral line, which is perfectly distinct. Yellowish brown, finely speckled with dark brown; abdominal region bluish black.

Total length 210 millim.

I am indebted to Dr. J. D. F. Gilchrist for the favour of describing this most interesting fish, with which it gives me great pleasure to connect the name of its discoverer. The single specimen sent to me was obtained some 40 miles off Table Mountain, at a depth of 250 fathoms.

LVI.—*List of the Fishes, Batrachians, and Reptiles collected by the late Mr. P. O. Simons in the Provinces of Mendoza and Cordova, Argentina.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

#### FISHES.

1. *Trichomycterus Borellii*, Blgr.—Rio Mendoza, Palmira, 900 m.
2. *Trichomycterus Burmeisteri*, Berg.—Rio Mendoza, Palmira, 900 m.

3. *Jenynsia pygogramma*, sp. n.

D. 8-9. A. 9-10. L. lat. 32-35.

Closely allied to *J. lineata*, Jen., but scales on the back much smaller, 18 to 25 transverse series between the occiput and the dorsal fin. Depth of body equal to length of head and contained 4 times in total length. Golden yellow above, speckled and spotted with black, white beneath; a more or